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THE AMERICAN FREEDMEN'S BULLETIN:

A JOURNAL FOR THE WESTERN DEPARTMENT OF THE AMERICAN FREEDMEN'S UNION COMMISSION.

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THE AMERICAN FREEDMEN'S UNION COMMISSION— Western Department.

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The Freedmen's Bulletin.

THE AMERICAN FREEDMEN'S BULLETIN is designed to furnish such intelligence from the field of labor in the South as will best illustrate the physical, social and moral condition and wants of the Colored People; the nature and success of the work of the Commissions among them; and to note whatever of interest may transpire in connection with the Commissions in the North, and thus give to the public the data from which correct and intelligent views may be formed of the great work of benevolence that God has laid upon the American people.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS relating to the BULLETIN, to secure attention, may be addressed—"Rev. J. M. Walden, D. D., Box 2747, Chicago, Ill.," or "Rev. R. S. Rust, D. D., Box 932, Cincinnati, O." Enclosures of money are at the risk of the senders.

Any accredited agent of the American Freedmen's Aid Commission is authorized to receive subscriptions and receipts for the same.

Officers of recognized auxiliaries are requested to interest themselves in extending our circulation. All lists of names, however, must be accompanied by the money.

TERMS.

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CONTENTS.

Work in the Mississippi Valley.....	Page 121
The Hour.....	129
Obituary.....	129
Appeal for School Books	130
CORRESPONDENCE	130
From Spring Hill, Tenn.—Athens, Ala.	122
Indiana Freedmen's Aid Commission.....	132
Tribute to Colored Soldiers.....	133
Largest Publishing House.....	133
\$80,000 for Education.....	134
Receipts for June and July.....	134
Advertisements.....	136

FREEDMEN'S RELIEF IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY—1862 TO 1866.

The war of the rebellion gave occasion for benevolent movements greater than the world had ever witnessed or conceived of before. The history of the grand struggle will not be complete without a chapter that shall faithfully record what the Christian sentiment of our people impelled them to do to alleviate the sufferings incident to this extended and protracted conflict of arms. While in untold and numberless instances patriotic, humane and Christian impulses have prompted the right hand, unknown to the left, to carry the means of relief and comfort to the distressed household whose head and stay was at his post of duty and danger, or had fallen there, yet the blessed ministries of a true benevolence during the past five years are known in part.

Fair among the pages which record the shock of armies and the bloody strife will be that which tells of the beneficent work of the Sanitary, the Christian, and the Freedmen's Aid Commissions. These societies were organized in the order in which they are here mentioned—the first for the relief of our soldiers who were suffering from wounds and disease; the second to carry the Gospel to our soldiers in the camp and hospital, and dispense temporal relief to the suffering among them in the name of the Christian religion; the third to minister to the pressing physical wants of the Freedmen, and furnish them with teachers and books for their mental and moral elevation.

The purpose of this paper is to give a hasty sketch of what has been done in behalf of the Freedmen in the Mississippi Valley. All this has probably been more fully recorded in one way and another, than it can be here, but it

remains to be presented in a connected form. The Sanitary and Christian Commissions were national societies from the beginning—had each a central office that gave general direction to the work in every part of the country; the work in behalf of the Freedmen, even in the Mississippi Valley, has been carried on by several independent associations; this makes it almost impossible to give correct statistical reports, but may not prevent a grouping of results, though partial and imperfect, yet interesting to the friends of the cause.

We note here a change that has occurred in this two-fold work of Relief and Education. When first undertaken, the urgent call was for the relief of the physical wants of the colored refugees who had drifted through the lines of the national army and were herded in "contraband camps," where distress in almost every form was fearfully prevalent. During the winter of 1862-3, the humane efforts were confined to the distribution of food, clothing and medicines. During the spring and summer of 1863, a few teachers were sent to the field, but the work of teaching continued secondary to that of distributing supplies—so much so that most if not all the teachers devoted more time to the latter than to the former. In the progress of affairs that which was secondary and incidental has become first in importance. The estimated value of goods latterly distributed has been large, and the number of persons relieved very considerable; but, with the Freedmen themselves, as with the associations, the work of Education has become of greatest interest, so that more than two-thirds of the money now expended is applied to the maintenance of schools and teachers.

We note another change. During the first year the work was prosecuted mainly by undenominational societies—but societies in which all the leading denominations were represented by some of their best men. However, some time in 1863, the United Presbyterian Church in Ohio engaged in the educational work, and in the fall of the same year the Indiana Yearly Meeting of Friends, raised a committee to act on behalf of the Meeting in prosecuting an independent work. Both of these denominations were prominently represented in existing Commissions when these denominational movements were organized—the first that existed in the West. The Reformed Presbyterians, the United Brethren,

the Baptist and the Old School Presbyterians, each undertook, in one form and another, to work for the benefit of the Freedmen. At the National Convention of the Congregational churches in 1865, the American Missionary Association was made the agency of the Congregationalists for their Educational work among the Freedmen. In October, 1865, the Protestant Episcopal Church organized a Society to prosecute the Freedmen's work of that Church. Hence, during the past year the New School Presbyterians and the Methodist Episcopal Churches have been the only large denominations not committed to some sectarian movement in behalf of the Freedmen. Each of the denominational Freedmen's societies have had schools in the Mississippi Valley. While these denominations, one after another, have been breaking away from the catholic Commissions, there has been a tendency among them to a national society, such as the nature and extent of the work has demanded from the first. This tendency has resulted in the American Freedmen's Union Commission, which now represents the entire undenominational work in behalf of the Freedmen throughout the country.

We note another material change. This work which at first met no favor at the hands of Military authorities, after a time began to receive governmental aid and encouragement; transportation was furnished for teachers, agents and stores; rations, quarters and school-rooms were furnished to teachers; protection was given to all our operations. Since the war closed and the assassin struck down the hand that had been on the helm through all the storm, these favors one after another have been withheld. During the first year of peace, the Government has done less to encourage and sustain the benevolent efforts of the people, than was done in the dark season of war when the contest still seemed doubtful, and every energy of the nation was given to the struggle with armed treason. Now, after a year of trial to the Commissions—a year during which schools and asylums have been maintained at an expense almost doubled by the policy of the Government, Congress has given us a law, the faithful administration of which, if permitted, will enable societies, with their present resources, to double the number of their schools and teachers.

With these changes in mind, changes by which the work has been affected, we may the more intelligibly glance over the efforts of the past four years. As intimated above, it will be impossible to furnish the statistics correctly at this time, but a summary view of the work may be presented sufficiently accurate to give a general idea of what has been done. The school year closes in July—the teachers returning North before the first of August to recuperate their health and strength during the vacation—therefore in writing of each year's work, we mean the school and not the calendar year.

BEGINNING OF THE WORK, 1862-63.

During the summer of 1862, after the successes of the Union armies in Tennessee and west of the Mississippi, the colored refugees—"contrabands" as they were termed—congregated at Corinth, Miss., Helena, Ark., Cairo, Ill., and some other points. On the 5th of September, 1862, Gen. ORD appointed Rev. J. B. ROGERS, Chaplain of the 14th Wisconsin Volunteers, "Superintendent" of the Contrabands at Corinth—one of the first official acts in their behalf in the West. A number of colored refugees had already congregated there and others came in daily. On the Sunday following the above appointment, five hundred came to the camp; on the next day, eleven hundred more appeared; in about one week, the multitude of helpless beings gathered there, numbered about two thousand. A few days later followed the first Proclamation of Emancipation. As winter came on, the inmates of all the camps being poorly sheltered, miserably clad, destitute of food and the means to provide it, suffered incredible hardships. As their sufferings became known in the North, the sympathies of the humane were moved.

Among the first to visit the sufferers at Cairo, was LEVI COFFIN, the long-tried friend of the oppressed race, who in the days of slavery had fed at his own table more than three thousand of its fleeing victims. When rumors of the suffering among the Contrabands at Cairo reached him, he went there at his own expense, to inquire into their condition, and to relieve them so far as he had the means at hand. On his way thither, he fell in company with two of his long-time co-laborers in the anti-slavery cause, JOB HADLEY and his wife, who impelled by the interest they felt in

the colored people, were going to Cairo with the hope that they might open a school among the Contrabands there. They were favored in their good purposes and were the pioneers in the work of education. At this time there were above three thousand souls in the camp at Cairo, among whom there was great destitution. On the return of Levi Coffin to Cincinnati, his home, he laid the wants of the sufferers before a number of philanthropic persons, and as one result the *Contraband's Relief Commission* was organized. He continued his labors, and by correspondence and personal application, enlisted the sympathies of many persons in behalf of the sufferers, and in a short time, contributions of money and stores for their relief, were daily received.

About the same time, the *Western Sanitary Commission* at St. Louis, organized to supply sanitary stores to the Western armies, became aware of the great suffering that existed among the colored people at Helena, Ark., and took measures for their relief. About four thousand Contrabands had collected at this place; a large proportion of them had come in with the army of Gen. Curtis; the others from the neighboring districts on both sides of the Mississippi. The following from the pen of Rev. J. G. Forman, Secretary of the Commission, gives the experience of these people at Helena, less than four years ago:

Many of them were put to work upon the fortifications, and employed by the quartermasters to load and unload steamboats and coal barges, and as teamsters, with the promise of wages at ten dollars a month. In these labors they were industrious and faithful, and their temperate habits and good conduct were worthy of the highest praise. All of them who could give any evidence of having been employed by their masters to aid the rebellion, received free papers from Major-General Curtis, who was always just and friendly to them, and willing to listen to their complaints. Unfortunately for these people, General Curtis was transferred to St. Louis, the latter part of the next month, to command the Department of Missouri, and was followed by a succession of Brigadier-Generals, who passed military orders withholding the payment of their wages, expelling them from their lines, and otherwise persecuting them, under which rule many of them were returned to their masters, and those who remained suffered untold hardships. With the indifference of the commanders to their welfare, the quartermasters neglected to keep full and correct pay rolls, and pressgangs of mounted orderlies were sent through the streets of Helena, who brought them to the levee and compelled them to work without wages or food till they sometimes fell down with exhaustion. Murders, rapes, and robberies, were committed upon them by the worst class of the soldiers with impunity, and the military commanders took no notice of these things. As winter came, these people, being poorly sheltered in huts, worn-out tents, and the most uninhabitable buildings, and very miserably clad, unpaid for their labor, and destitute, suffered incredible hardships, and died in large numbers. The hospital building assigned them was a miserable, one-story house, surrounded by mud, where they were put under the charge of a contract-physician, who utterly neglected

them, and in which they had no better accommodation than a straw bed on the floor, being without chairs, tables, stoves, cooking utensils, or any of the usual furniture either of a dwelling-house or a hospital. The mortality in this hospital in December and January, 1862-63, was fifty per cent. of all who entered; so that the sick freed people often preferred death in any other place to going there.

This truthful representation of the sufferings at Helena, which an American cannot now read without a blush of shame mantling his cheek, is but too true of every other point where the despised Contrabands were then forced or permitted to congregate.

The Contraband Relief Commission began operations late in November, 1862. In January, 1863, the Western Sanitary Commission sent Miss Maria R. Mann, a most excellent lady, to Helena, with all the furniture and outfit of a good hospital, with sanitary stores and clothing also for the sick, the poor and the neglected. Before the close of January, 1863, the *Western Freedmen's Aid Commission* was organized at Cincinnati, by a number of Christian men—several of them well-known Ministers—for the purpose of combining with physical relief, mental and moral elevation. Levi Coffin became its General Agent, and by his efforts and the co-operation of others, it was enabled to do much during February and the early spring months, to relieve the wants of the suffering thousands then to be found in the several Contraband camps in the West. In April, 1863, the *Cleveland Freedmen's Aid Commission* was organized, and during the first three months of its existence, Chaplain J. R. Locke, detailed by Gen. Grant for the purpose, canvassed for supplies under its auspices. The stores thus collected were chiefly sent to the needy at Helena and vicinity.

With the return of the mild season, attention was directed to the subject of education. The Freedmen were everywhere found anxious to have teachers and books; an intense desire to learn to read was all pervading among them.

The *Western Freedmen's Aid Commission* sent three or four teachers to the camps on the Mississippi early in the summer; the *Western Sanitary Commission* sent three to Helena, Ark.; the *United Presbyterian Society* sent a like number to Nashville, Tenn.; the *American Missionary Association* sent a small corps to Corinth and Memphis. We cannot now give the chronological order in which these schools were established under these societies, nor does it matter. During

the year ending Aug. 1st, 1863, comparatively little was done for the education of the Freedmen beyond inaugurating this important part of the benevolent movement in their behalf, though the experiments fully demonstrated their eagerness to learn and the practicability of a combined effort for their Relief and Elevation.

SCHOOL YEAR, 1863-64.

The *Indiana Freedmen's Aid Commission* was organized in September, 1863, with its office at Indianapolis, and the *Northwestern Freedmen's Aid*, January 1st, 1864, with its office at Chicago. At the General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterian Church in May, 1864, a Commission was raised to institute a denominational work in behalf of the Freedmen.

About the close of this school year, a convention of Freedmen's Societies was held (July 19th and 20th, 1864) at Indianapolis. Reports were made of their operations severally from the time of their organization. As by far the larger proportion of the collections and distributions reported were made during the year of which we now write, we present the following summary:

Commissions.		Cash.	Stores.	Total.
Contraband Relief,	20 mo.	\$30,000	\$50,000	\$80,000
Western Sanitary,	19 "	15,000	40,000	55,000
Western F. Aid,	18 "	26,000	75,000	101,000
Cleveland "	15 "	8,000	10,000	18,000
Indiana "	10 "	9,000	13,500	22,500
Indiana Friends Com.	9 "	23,000	10,000	33,000
N. W. F. Aid,	7 "	14,700	17,500	32,200
Grand Total,		\$125,700	\$216,000	\$341,700

With this table before us we may estimate that the contributions of cash and stores to these societies for the year ending Aug. 1st, 1864, amounted to not less than a quarter of a million of dollars.

During this year the *Western Sanitary Commission* had six teachers and agents in the field; the *Western F. A. Commission*, fifty-six; the *Indiana F. A. Commission*, ten; the *Indiana Friends' Committee*, twenty; the *Northwestern F. A. Commission*, thirty-seven; total, one hundred and twenty-nine. Many of the schools in which these taught were at the Freedmen's camps and hence subject to the same changes. During the year the teachers labored at Cairo, Ill.; Columbus, Ky.; Island No. 10, Memphis, President's Island, Camp Holly Springs, Fort Donelson, Clarksville, Providence, Gallatin, Nashville Murfreesboro, Tenn.; Helena and Little

Rock, Ark.; Goodrich's Landing, Milliken's Bend, Baton Rouge and New Orleans, La.; Pawpaw Island, Vicksburg, Island 102 and Natchez, Miss.; and in several colored regiments and on a few plantations. The American Missionary Association had teachers at Vicksburg, Natchez and New Orleans; the United Presbyterian Society at Nashville; the National Freedmen's Relief Association of New York at New Orleans and Vicksburg.

Above one hundred and fifty teachers in all were sent, during this year, to the Freedmen of the Mississippi Valley. The scholars were constantly changing, because of one and another necessity, but the large proportion of them were taught to read—say from ten to twelve thousand. It should be noted that stores for the relief of the needy were sent to all of the above-named points, and distributed mainly through the instrumentality of the teachers. A large number of farm implements and garden seeds were forwarded to the more permanent camps, to encourage the people to efforts for their own support. Industrial schools were also organized in which the women were taught to sew and mend, and make garments. The numbers congregated in the camps were far greater, but the sufferings were proportionately less than during the first year.

SCHOOL YEAR, 1864-65.

The societies named above continued their labors during the year ending August 1st, 1865, except the Contraband Relief Commission, which, towards the close of the winter, turned its work over to the Committee of Indiana Yearly Meeting of Friends. The Western Yearly Meeting of Friends created a Committee in September, 1864, and took part in the work in Tennessee. The United Brethren, with an office at Dayton, Ohio, projected a work at Vicksburg. The Pennsylvania Freedmen's Relief Commission directed their efforts in part to the growing wants of the West, locating their work in Tennessee.

The whole movement was greatly strengthened this year, by the co-operation of the friends of the Freedmen's cause in Great Britain, which was secured in large measure by the visit of Levi Coffin to that country. He presented the necessities of the Freedmen, and not the claims of any one society laboring in their behalf, yet the friends, understanding his official relation to the Western F. A. Com-

mission, made it the almoner of a large proportion of their contributions during his stay among them.

The system instituted in Louisiana by Gen. Banks, relieved the benevolent societies of most of the work which otherwise would have been required in that state. The western work for the year, therefore, was located in Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee and Mississippi, with points in Louisiana opposite Vicksburg and Natchez. A few of the camps, where there were schools in 1863-4, had been broken up—otherwise the teachers were located at the places previously occupied and enumerated above. The Western Commission had eighty teachers in the field; the Northwestern Commission, eighty-one; the Indiana Commission, eight; the Western Friends Committee, eight. The National F. R. Association, the Pennsylvania F. R. Commission, the United Presbyterian, the O. S. Presbyterian, the Baptist and the United Brethren Societies, the Indiana Friends Committee, and the American Missionary Association, had together about seventy-five teachers in the West. (We have not the exact figures.)

It is certain that more than two hundred and fifty teachers were in the five slave states named, during the school year, 1864-5, and most probably gave instruction to twenty thousand different persons, children and adults. Orphan Asylums were established at President's Island and Columbus, Ky., by the Western Commission; at Natchez, by the Northwestern; at Nashville, by the Pennsylvania, and at Helena, by the Indiana Friends Committee. The cash receipts of the Western and Northwestern Commissions during the year amounted to \$137,687 74, and their expenditures about \$130,000, for all purposes. It is probable that the cash expenditures of the other societies would make the total amount in the West over \$200,000; the estimated value of stores would approximate the same amount—in all about \$400,000.

SCHOOL YEAR, 1865-66.

During the latter part of the previous school year, the Freedmen's Bureau was organized. One of its first measures in the West was to discontinue the "Freedmen's camps." As a result before the close of the school year, the work of the societies was confined mainly to the cities and larger towns, the centers of population and influence. On

the first of August, 1865, the issuance of rations to teachers and agents was discontinued; then followed the surrender, to rebel owners, of the buildings previously used as school-houses and teachers' quarters; and before the close of the necessary summer vacation, all facilities of transportation for teachers were revoked. In a few instances, Government buildings were set apart for school purposes, but at most points they were sold at auction, and the societies forced to rent houses at exorbitant rates. The expense of supporting teachers and schools was almost doubled, and of maintaining asylums largely increased. These changes will account in great measure for the diminished proportions of the work in the Mississippi Valley, during the year, just closed, of which we now write.

Last fall, the National F. R. Association, of New York, turned over its interests at Vicksburg to the Northwestern Commission, and except the retention of two teachers at New Orleans, withdrew from the Valley. The following societies have been laboring in the West during the past year, viz.: the Western, Northwestern, Indiana, Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania Commissions; the Friends, United Presbyterian, Old School Presbyterian, Baptist societies and Congregationalists, through the American Missionary Association. As far as possible, with the data at hand, we give a brief summary of the work of each association for the year which has just closed.

THE WESTERN F. A. COMMISSION

has employed 70 teachers and agents—located at Camp Nelson, Louisville, Covington and Columbus, Ky.; Helena and Monticello, Ark.; Memphis, Clarksville, Gallatin, Nashville, Shelbyville, Pulaski, Chattanooga, Athens and Knoxville, Tenn.; Huntsville and Athens, Ala.; Natchez and Washington, Miss.; Jeffersonville, Ind. The highest enrolment of scholars reported during the year, was for March, numbering 3386; the average enrolment for the quarter, including January, February and March, was 3093. This Commission sustained during a part of the year, a Home at Walnut Hills, Ohio, which was a refuge for helpless decrepid persons drifting over from Kentucky when abandoned by masters they could no longer serve; and an Asylum for children at President's Island, until the camp there was broken up.

THE NORTHWESTERN F. A. COMMISSION

has employed 75 teachers and agents—located at Chicago and Quincy, Ill.; St. Charles, Rolla and Warrensburg, Mo.; Delaware Mission and Ft. Scott, Kansas; Paducah, Ky.; Spring Hill, Tenn.; Helena, Pine Bluff and Little Rock, Ark.; De Soto, La.; Vicksburg, Port Gibson, Rodney, Natchez and Aberdeen, Miss.; Mobile and Montgomery, Ala. The highest enrolment of scholars during the year, was for March, numbering 4495; the average enrolment for the quarter including January, February and March, was 4314. Orphan Asylums were sustained at Natchez and Vicksburg until last March, when they were consolidated at Vicksburg. The number of inmates in each averaged about eighty, but during the year they afforded a temporary home for four hundred and thirty-two orphan boys and girls, without natural protector or friend, for most of whom homes have been secured.

THE INDIANA F. A. COMMISSION

discontinued its educational work last fall, except at Clarksville, Tenn., where it had one teacher a part of the school year.

THE CLEVELAND F. A. COMMISSION

engaged in the educational department of the work, for the first, this year, locating a teacher at Montgomery and one at Selma, Ala., being represented in that field also by its Secretary, Mr. Mellen.

THE PITTSBURG COMMISSION

has had twelve teachers, located at Nashville and Stevenson, Tenn., and Huntsville, Ala.

THE PENNSYLVANIA F. R. COMMISSION,

the only Eastern Commission that has aided the Western work, to any extent, during the year, has seventeen teachers and agents, located at Nashville and Murfreesboro, Tenn., and Huntsville, Ala. The enrolment of scholars for April was 836. This Commission has maintained an Orphan Asylum near Nashville, at which, according to the April report, 104 children had been sheltered during the year; the number of inmates have averaged about fifty.

THE FRIENDS

of the West have four Yearly Meetings, viz.: the Ohio, Indiana, Western and Iowa, each of which has been laboring through its own Executive Committee. The Indiana Yearly

Meeting has supported fifteen teachers, located at Helena, Little Rock, Camden and Pine Bluff, Ark., and Lauderdale, Miss.; also an Orphan Asylum at Helena, one at Little Rock and one at Lauderdale. Number of scholars enroled, 734. The Western Yearly Meeting has employed nine teachers at Columbus, Miss. About 400 scholars in day schools, besides some fifty adults attending the night schools. The Iowa Yearly Meeting has employed twelve teachers, located at St. Joseph, Weston, Springfield, Sedalia, Columbus, Mexico and Macon, Mo., and Atchison, Kansas. About 1000 scholars in day schools, besides attendants at night schools not reported. The Ohio Yearly Meeting has employed eight teachers at Jackson, Miss. The highest enrolment reported shows 418 scholars. The totals for the four Meetings are forty-four teachers, above 2600 scholars, and three Orphan Asylums, with 223 inmates at the time of the last reports.

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION

has greatly extended its work among the Freedmen in the West during the past year; having employed 72 teachers and agents, located at Evansville, Ind.; Louisville, Lexington, Catesburg and Camp Nelson, Ky.; Memphis, Nashville and Franklin, Tenn.; Atlanta, Macon and Milledgeville, Ga.; Natchez, Vicksburg, Brookhaven, Brandon, Meridian, Grenada and Aberdeen, Miss. We have no data at hand relative to the number of scholars in attendance, but may estimate it at about 3500.

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN SOCIETY

has had one school at Nashville and one at Knoxville, Tenn., with, we think, about ten teachers employed during the year.

OTHER DENOMINATIONAL SOCIETIES

have labored at different points, but we find no published statistics. The denominations not mentioned above, laboring in the Mississippi Valley, are the Old School Presbyterians, Reformed Presbyterians, Baptists and Second Adventists. The Protestant Episcopal Society took some steps with reference to the Memphis Orphan Asylum, but with what results we cannot state.

INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS.

During the past year, as during the preceding years, there have been a number of

teachers, white and colored, in the Mississippi Valley, engaged in teaching independent schools, supported by the tuition they have exacted from their scholars. That some of these persons have been competent and efficient teachers is probable, but it is very certain that many of them possess but few of the qualifications for success, in the important work they were so ready to undertake.

TOTAL SCHOLARS FOR 1865-66.

From data before us we may make an estimate that will approximate the enrolment of scholars for one month, but the changes in most of the schools are so great, that even such an estimate will only form the basis for a conjecture in regard to the whole number of persons who have received instruction during the past year. In the schools at Mobile, which averaged less than 600 scholars for the year, there were 2316 scholars enrolled, and almost every one of them learned to read, and a large proportion to write their names. The disparity was greater, perhaps, in these schools than others, though there was no evident cause why it should be so. From the reports on this point we may safely say, that the attendance during the year must have been double the enrolment for any one month.

The following will approximate the highest monthly enrolment, viz:

Western Freedmen's Aid Commission.....	3396
Northwestern " " " ".....	4495
Pittsburg " " " ".....	600
Pennsylvania " " " ".....	896
Cleveland " " " ".....	150
Friends' Freedmen's Aid Society.....	2600
American Missionary Association.....	3500

RAILWAYS AND STEAMBOATS.

This sketch should mention the favors which have been shown our work by railroad and steamboat companies. The contributions of the people have been carried free of cost by every railway running to Chicago, and teachers and agents have been carried at reduced rates over all these, except the Chicago and Northwestern. These favors have been promptly and courteously granted. The roads running to Cincinnati have carried stores free in many instances, but not uniformly as a rule. The Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company and the Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company have each carried our teachers and agents at half the usual rates of fare. Many hundreds of dollars have been saved to the Commissions by this liberal policy on the

part of these railway and steamboat companies—in other words, our work has been enlarged by so much.

GEN. GRANT AND THE FREEDMEN.

There have been many officers in the Union army who sympathized with the benevolent efforts in behalf of the Freedmen, and who were ready to do all in their power to aid and encourage these efforts. Were we to mention all who have favored the teachers and agents of the Western and Northwestern Commissions the list would be long; and were we to mention those who have been careful to embarrass our teachers and efforts, our readers would be surprised; but while the length of this article and the want of space prevents the mention of those who have befriended and those who have opposed our labors, we must not pass over the acts of him whose laurels are green without the honor we may accord to him because of his interest in the cause of the poor contraband.

When the suffering at Helena was known to him, he authorized Chaplain LOCKE to visit the North in their behalf; when he found the camps without care and supervision he detailed Chaplain EATON as their superintendent; when military officers embarrassed the chaplain in his labors, because he had no military authority, Gen. Grant gave him the rank of Colonel, an act since approved by his promotion; after frequent and bootless application to other commanders for transportation for stores and teachers, the matter was brought before Gen. Grant, and, comprehending the matter as soon as it was presented, he issued an order under which all these facilities were secured for months before the War Department at Washington could be induced to act, though it finally rose up to the point thus fixed. The same was true in regard to the issuance of rations to the teachers.

The instances and ways in which Gen. Grant favored this work of humanity cannot now be enumerated, but it must be said that there was much, very much in the manner in which he aided it. While other commanders scarcely ever granted a request on the first application, we know not of an instance where our agents were required to come to him the second time with a request. He was ever courteous in his deportment, quick to comprehend the needs of our work, prompt to decide—uniformly deciding in the interests of humanity.

THE TEACHERS AND AGENTS.

Some remark is due the noble men and women who have given themselves to the elevation of the Freedmen. Since their organization the Western and Northwestern Commissions have commissioned three hundred and fifty persons as teachers and agents. To prevent an erroneous impression, it is well to state that in most instances the "Agents" are the principal teachers, charged with the local supervision of the work of the Commissions in addition to the duties of the school-room. A large number of teachers have been in the field two, and some three years. None have been engaged for less than six months, and none have returned from the field under that time unless in case of sickness or other imperative cause.

Agents and teachers alike have a tiresome work, attended with peculiar difficulties and privations. The duties of the professional teacher in the schools of the North are no index of those which are laid upon those who labor in the Commission schools in the South. These teach the usual six hours per day; then they visit to ascertain the wants of the people, and to gather new-comers into the schools; they distribute clothing to the needy, and visit the sick; the female teachers give the women and girls instructions in sewing, etc.; and some of them carry their labors into the night by gathering the men and women who work through the day, into night schools. All have not been thus diligent, but, as a class, they are earnest Christian men and women, deeply devoted to their chosen work. From the beginning there have been many things to embarrass their efforts. When the Freedmen were in camps they taught in tents, cabins, churches, or whatever else could be secured and converted into a school-room. In many instances the branches of a great oak sheltered the schools for weeks in succession.

They have all along been subjected to unavoidable privations. Between the comforts of a northern home and the conditions of a "teacher's home" among the Freedmen, there has been a painful contrast. These teachers have found themselves proscribed as a class by the sentiment of southern society.

By these self-denying labors they are laying the foundations of a higher civilization than could obtain under the shadow of slavery. The future alone can reveal the

conservative influence of these labors upon the order, the peacefulness and industry of the suddenly disenthralled masses who in the chaotic condition of society have been strangely restrained from violence, and as strangely impelled to labor and thrift, and other efforts of self-elevation.

PERSONAL.

In closing this sketch we conclude our labors in the undenominational Commissions. For three years we have been connected with the great movement in the West; we have taken by the hand most of the teachers above named; our relations with them as co-laborers have been uniformly pleasant; we regard with gratitude that Providence which led us into this broad field of usefulness, and secured to us the friendship of these faithful workers for humanity; we shall ever remember with pleasure the many co-laborers in the North with whom we have been associated, and to whose aid and counsels we are largely indebted for whatever measure of success has attended our efforts; it will ever be our joy that it has been ours to stand in some sort, as a connecting link between the corps of noble men and women who have suffered and toiled in the South, and those in the North who have given of their means and patiently planned and earnestly prayed for the self-same end—the redemption of the four millions from ignorance whom God has delivered from slavery.

J. M. WALDEN.

THE HOUR.

The hour is full of peril to the interests of the Freedmen. Dark clouds gather around and warn us of the approaching storm.

In the assassination of Abraham Lincoln the emancipated millions of Freedmen lost their best friend. Well may they mourn his great loss and refuse to be comforted, because their deliverer is not. But President Lincoln was only a chosen instrument in the hands of God for the performance of that part of the great work he was spared to accomplish, and in his own good time God will raise up another to complete the reform he so successfully inaugurated.

One thing affords great consolation in these dark days, and that is, that God is immensely more interested in the success of this great movement than any of its earthly friends.

The wrongs of this long-oppressed race are not forgotten by Him, and not one of the fearful catalogue of crimes perpetrated upon the Freedmen is unnoticed.

The Divine Eye scrutinized the atrocities of Memphis and New Orleans, and God will come in judgment and inflict the merited punishment. Though hand join with hand, yet shall not the wicked go unpunished. The nation is heaping up guilt against the day of wrath and the fiery indignation of a just God. The President may prove false to his fair promises, his constitutional advisers may barter away their principles for a seat in the Cabinet, and members of Congress may prove recreant to the principles of freedom; yet God controls all events, and He will overturn and overturn, until He whose right it is shall come to reign.

Let us of good cheer amid the deepening gloom, cling to the truth, identify ourselves with it and its author, and all will yet be well. We have seen darker days in the history of this cause, more fearful tempests have swept over the nation, and yet the Great Pilot has steered us safely through the rapids into the peaceful harbor. He who gave freedom to four millions of degraded bondmen, will not allow them to be reduced again to a state of slavery. He will complete the work, partially accomplished by such a vast expenditure of life and treasure, even should it be necessary in the accomplishment of this purpose, to drench again the land in blood.

These emancipated millions must be fed, clothed, educated and Christianized, fitted for usefulness in this life and happiness in the life to come, and by the love we cherish towards the blessed Jesus, let us unite our efforts afresh with his in the accomplishment of this glorious work.

R. S. RUST.

OBITUARY.

Miss MARY A. CARTER, a teacher of the Western Commission, to whom reference was made in the last number of the BULLETIN, as having taught with such eminent ability and success at Helena, Ark., returned, July 16th, to her home at Conneaut, Ohio, for a few weeks rest and recreation, was taken sick the 21st and died on the 28th, of typhoid fever, probably contracted in the South.

We had the pleasure of entertaining this devoted teacher on her way home. We have rarely met with one so fully consecrated to

the Freedmen's cause. Her whole soul was deeply absorbed with the spirit of her mission, and with plans for the elevation of these neglected children, for whom she had toiled almost incessantly during the past two years. She had evidently overtasked her strength, having spent the day in the school with the children, the evening with the adults, and Sundays in training both old and young for the duties of earth and the happiness of heaven.

She had enlarged plans of usefulness and bright prospects for another year, but God has removed her from the field of persecution and toil to one of peace and rest. Her pupils and the friends of the colored people at Helena, will mourn bitterly over their loss; for who can fill her place to those neglected ones, whom she so carefully guarded, tenderly loved, and faithfully instructed? But God will carry forward the work, though one after another of its faithful laborers fall.

She died in peace, and her spirit has taken its flight to the better land, a fit termination of so useful a life, and may her mantle fall on her successor in this blessed work. The Commission tenders its heartfelt sympathies to the bereaved friends, and commends them to the kind compassion of the Great Teacher, whom she so ardently loved and faithfully imitated.

R. S. RUST, *Field Sec'y.*

AN APPEAL FOR SCHOOL-BOOKS.

The following appeal from a gentleman connected with the Freedmen's Bureau is only a specimen of the urgent requests for aid in furnishing elementary school-books which come to us from all directions in the South. Our Commission has responded liberally in the past to such appeals, but they come in too rapid succession for the low state of our treasury. We might do an immense amount of good by small donations of books appropriated to these schools struggling into existence, but the funds are not at our disposal. It pains us to respond in the negative. We cannot do it. We must make a small donation to this school, and trust in God and the benevolent public to replenish our treasury and aid us in carrying forward this glorious enterprise.

REV. DR. RUST:

MY DEAR SIR,—I am organizing a free school for the education of the indigent colored

children, and would most respectfully ask that the Western Freedmen's Aid Commission furnish, in furtherance of the object, a box of elementary books, comprising spelling books first and second readers, also several dozens of copy books.

The sudden change from slavery to freedom leaves the freedmen almost entirely without the pecuniary means necessary to purchase books, and as there seems to be a universal disposition among them to educate their children, I use my best efforts to promote the cause of education, and hope the Commission will forward, to my address, the books as a donation, to be appropriated for their use and benefit.

I have the honor to be, your obed't serv't,

CORRESPONDENCE.

SPRING HILL, TENN., August, 1868.

REV. J. M. WALDEN:

DEAR BROTHER,—Herewith, please find report of my school for the month of July. The number of scholars and the average attendance are in advance of June. Quite a number who have been working on the farm during the spring months, have returned to school. The scholars are advancing very well in their studies. They do not seem to get tired of school or long for vacation to come. They are anxious for the school to go right ahead. I never saw scholars more in earnest to secure an education.

I have been teaching here ten months. I could not have believed that so great a change among the colored people, especially among the children, could have been produced in so short a time. When I came, only a few of the children knew their letters and but one of the scholars I now have could read even a little. Now I have a large class in the 5th Reader; another in the 4th, and another in the 3rd. I suppose that fifty of my scholars can take up the papers of the day and read them so as to understand what is in them; as many more are able to read well enough to insure that they will soon become good readers if they never go to school any more. Still another fifty have been taught enough to help them through their letters and part way through the First Reader. Perhaps fifty or more have been taught to make letters with the pen, and to form them into simple words, while quite a number are able to write a fair hand—good enough to write letters, etc. Our facilities for teaching writing are very poor and limited, but the design has been to give as many as possible some knowledge of writing, that they might go on themselves if they could not attend school enough to become proficient.

About thirty have been taught Geography. Some of them are very apt in comprehending this study, but most of them are slow to understand. In this study everything is new to them. The ideas and thoughts are new.

KENTUCKY, July, 1866.

New words must be used and understood. It is a field of thought of which they never heard, and it would be amusing, were it not so painful, to see how ignorant they are of some of the principles of Geography, such as every child at the North is familiar with. The Geography classes have made progress, but have not advanced very rapidly. The scholars have nearly all been taught more or less in Mental Arithmetic. Quite a large class have about finished Ray's First Part, and are nearly ready for the Second Part.

I open school in the morning in this manner: All the scholars who can read pretty well, have Testaments from which they each read a verse as I call upon them, until the lesson of ten or fifteen verses has been read; then we sing one or more pieces, followed by prayer, closing with the Lord's prayer which the scholars repeat in concert. These exercises are interesting, and I think profitable to the scholars. They all love to read the Testament, and feel slighted if they are not called upon to read often. The colored people give great respect to all exercises of worship.

The Sabbath school is large and very interesting. I have from 100 to 130 every fair Sabbath. I have eight classes with colored teachers in Sunday school. These classes are mostly composed of the day scholars who have been taught to read in my school. Most of the scholars recite from four to six verses, and often ten, fifteen and even twenty verses are recited very correctly. The library was donated by the society to which I belong, in Harmony, Ill. I have distributed from fifty to seventy-five papers and tracts each Sabbath.

Quite a religious interest has been awakened among the Sunday school scholars; some have been converted, and others are seeking religion. I am very much pleased with the Sabbath school. The children and the older people too, receive instruction so willingly and seem so ready to reduce to practice what they hear, that it is a pleasure to teach them. I can see a great difference in the moral sentiments of the children. They can see the right more quickly, and they seem to yield to convictions of duty more easily than when I came here. At first it seemed impossible to get the children to tell the truth. Now they often tell the truth when they know they will be condemned thereby.

I preach to the colored people nearly every Sabbath. Sometimes colored preachers fill the appointments. Congregations large and attentive. Often the house is full and others standing outside not able to get in. Always have good order. Prayer meetings twice a week. These are well attended. The colored people attend their own meetings rather than the meetings of the white people. A society has been organized here by the M. E. church, numbering about twenty-five members. The colored people are somewhat afraid to unite with societies whose missionaries are sent from the North, as to do so creates a prejudice against them among the white people.

As I look back through the ten months I have been teaching here, and see the changes among the colored people, I am filled with gratitude to God who has preserved us and blessed our labors. When I came here, there seemed to be no Sabbath for old or young. Now the day is given to holy and delightful worship. God has been good to us in restraining the wrath of bad men. Though for a long time, hardly any of the white people would speak to us, and we were subjected to insult upon the streets, and indeed, hated of nearly all (white) men, God has not permitted any harm to come upon us. Now the white people treat us a little more civilly. Many who would not look at us when we came here, will speak to us now. Nevertheless, I doubt whether teachers of colored schools will be entirely safe in the South during the present generation, especially if they are from the North. The ill feeling cherished towards colored people, and the indignities to their benefactors, will be overruled by an allwise God, for the good of the oppressed.

We are encouraged to persevere in our labor of love. It is labor in a *foreign land*. I think it is real missionary work. We see the fruits of our labor in the intellectual and moral improvement of the colored people and their children. God has blessed our labors with success far beyond our expectations. We ought to be, and are, truly thankful to Him, for His blessing and love. Though separated from friends and precious means of grace, God gives us much peace and happiness here. To Him be praise. Yours Truly,

HENRY C. EDDY.

ATHENS, ALA., Aug. 3, 1866.

DR. RUST:

DEAR BROTHER,—As to our happy family of teachers at Athens, what remains is still happy and harmonious, as a *relict*, fast becoming a fossil, can be.

Don't you think an occasional breeze from the north side of the beautiful river might revive the spirit, and strengthen the hand that *singly and alone*, is striving to hold a lamp whose light shall shine in a dark place?

I am lonely a little, for I am not well, and my eyes are so weak, that they cannot by any coaxing or driving be induced to do one-tenth of their usual service.

Did the mercury not rise so high, I should probably be able to rise above this growing languor, and visit from house to house in true apostolic style; but it seems the part of prudence to keep in the shade. And were it not for the precious S. School, which comes every Sabbath morning, like a glad breeze fresh from the fields of Paradise, I fear that shadows would sometimes creep over my spirit. But this glad gathering is the Star-Spangled Banner of all the week, and in my humble efforts to do their people good, my own soul receives a glorious baptism of strength and holy joy.

Though not occupied with school-room cares through the week, yet the household cares are multiplied, for *The Teachers' Home*, like every other, must needs be turned upside down for the annual and semi-annual cleaning. And then I have had a fence built for the herds of swine that encamped about us and burrowed beneath the threshold of our doors, threatening to uproot the substitution.

The house will need a good deal of repairing to make it at all comfortable for winter. I have written to the Bureau at Huntsville, asking to have expense of fence and other repairs paid by that substitution.

The Agent directs me to send him bills which he will forward through the proper channels, and thinks they will be allowed and paid. He further adds that he thinks there is little or no doubt of our being allowed the occupancy of the house for the coming year. His letter has relieved me of much anxiety, and the prospect for Trinity is brighter than for several months.

I wish we could have some Christian benches for our school-rooms. Without desks how can we struggle any longer? A hundred scholars that ought to write, and only one little table, where, with close packing, twelve can be instructed. This ought not to be.

I hope to receive some instructions from you very soon.

I had hoped to remain at my post all summer, but I begin to feel that a northern trip is a sanitary measure that must not be ignored. If Miss Sturges returns in time to relieve me for a few weeks, I shall probably see you in Cincinnati sometime in September, and complete arrangements for teachers, etc. Shall I defer financial matters till then, or do you wish a monthly report, as in term time?

A northern breeze or a gospel sermon, I think, would make me shout hallelujah—even though I be a blue Presbyterian.

Yours truly, M. F. WELLS,
Sup't F. S., Athens, Ala.

INDIANA FREEDMEN'S AID COMMISSION.

By an arrangement with the Western and Northwestern Freedmen's Aid Commissions, who will hereafter occupy our field, and assume our work, the Indiana Commission has closed its labors and dissolved its organization. During the two and a half years of its existence, our Treasurer, Jas. M. Ray, has received—

In cash.....	\$19,866 10
The general agent, in clothing and stores, mostly valued by the donors, the amount of.....	19,843 77
Total amount.....	\$39,699 87

Many cheering evidences have been received of the benefits resulting from the bounteous gifts that have passed through our hands, and in resigning the work to others, it is with the belief that it can be carried on to the greater benefit of the Freedmen, by

those associations who are more extensively engaged in the work.

As the closing record of our labors, the following testimonial of our late President has been prepared and ordered published:

The recent decease of our lamented President, Calvin Fletcher, Esq., occurring as it did, at the close of our labors as the Indiana Freedmen's Aid Commission, reminds us of the earnest, untiring and liberal part ever borne by our President, in all our counsels and efforts for the relief, education and elevation of the Freedmen of the South.

This zeal of Mr. Fletcher, for alleviating the oppression of the enslaved in our country, has been a marked trait during his residence in this city, from its earliest days, and no one hailed with more sincere satisfaction, their deliverance and freedom in the suppression of the late wicked rebellion. His hand was ever open for contributing to the objects of this Commission, and among our closing acts, it is our grateful privilege to acknowledge and record our testimony of the unwavering, conscientious and liberal proof ever given by Mr. Fletcher, that having in his early life, cared for the oppressed of our land, he ceased not such care until his end came, amidst the tears of surviving friends, lamented by none more sincerely than by those no longer enslaved, who never forget their friends.

On behalf of the Board,

J. S. WILLETS,
Corresponding Secretary.

GENERAL BUTLER'S TRIBUTE TO COLORED SOLDIERS.

The following letter was written by General Butler, in acknowledgment of a gift of some articles, exhibited at the Fair held in Philadelphia, for the benefit of sick and wounded colored soldiers:

WASHINGTON CITY, March 13, 1863.

Ladies of the Union Association, Philadelphia:

MESDAMES: For your beautiful presents, forwarded to me by your Corresponding Secretary, Carrie R. Le Count, which have given me the liveliest satisfaction, please accept my thanks.

Rich and intrinsically valuable as they are, they have a higher and nobler value to me, and shall be laid up with other treasures, endeared by sacred memories, as a legacy to my children. The earnest of grateful appreciation of what I wished, rather than what I was enabled, to do in behalf of those on whom organized sin and wrong had submitted every outrage through generations, these gifts, made more precious by the vote of preference which awarded them, are at once the exemplar and evidence that the race of colored men have the high virtue of gratitude and intelligence in the mass to appreciate the efforts made to raise their condition to equality of rights.

Their soldiers in many fields under my eye, have shown high courage, endurance and

enthusiastic patriotism. Who shall say that such men, so willingly periling their lives to save the country, are not fit to take part in the choosing of their own rulers, and in enacting their own laws in the country which they have helped to save from their rebellious foes?

Permit me again to express my thanks for your favor, and believe me,

Faithfully your friend,

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

THE LARGEST PUBLISHING HOUSE OF SCHOOL-BOOKS IN THE WORLD.

Down beneath the cloud of smoke, created by the hand of industry and constantly hanging over the city of CINCINNATI, and in and among the vast workshops and warehouses that have given wealth to the city, and are daily adding to its prosperity, there is much of extraordinary interest. The many improvements in mechanical science during the past few years, the introduction of steam-propelled machinery into nearly all departments of industry, with a free exercise of an enlightened enterprise, have led to the erection of establishments whose vast business is never dreamed of by the thousands who daily pass along the streets on which they stand.

Among these establishments, which have contributed so much to the prosperity not only of the city, but the whole country, we note the publishing house of SARGENT, WILSON & HINKLE, a firm which has been engaged for years in the preparation and publication of a series of school-books known throughout the country as

THE ECLECTIC EDUCATIONAL SERIES.

On the character of this series, it is not necessary to dwell. The fact that about THREE MILLION of copies are sold annually, is more significant of the esteem in which they are held, than anything else that we might say. There can be no doubt that these books are fully entitled to the liberal favor with which they are regarded. They have been prepared by practical teachers of long experience and sound judgment. They have been revised and corrected without regard to expense or labor, and yet with a scrupulous care to preserve the entire plan of each work, so that no change of books is rendered necessary by any such revision.

In the mechanical execution of these books, the publishers surpass competition. This is attributable to their long experience in the business, and their employment of all the modern improvements in labor-saving machinery.

The establishment consists of three large buildings, located on Walnut and Baker streets. The principal building fronts on both streets, and is a massive structure, five stories high, and one hundred feet long. The first story is the business and packing room, and here may be seen boxes marked to be sent to almost

every part of the country, from Texas to New York, and from Minnesota—even from Utah to Florida. The remaining four stories of this building are storerooms; and here may be seen cords of books—McGuffey's Readers, Ray's Mathematics, Pinneo's Grammars, and the various other books of the ECLECTIC course.

The second building is at the rear of and connects with the first by arched passage ways. This is occupied as a bindery, and is connected with the third building by a railroad passing under Baker Street. This building north of Baker street is six stories high and is used as a printing and binding house. In the first story are rows of hydraulic presses, in the next two, long rows of Adams' new Patent Power Presses, the most complete and perfect ever invented. In the upper stories are new Automatic Folders, and a perfect army of operatives, quiet, cheerful and industrious, engaged in folding, stitching and binding the Eclectic School-Books.

A stranger will be impressed with the order and cleanliness of this entire establishment, and the quiet air that pervades throughout.

The ECLECTIC SERIES consists of the well-known and approved Readers, Speakers and Speller compiled by Dr. Wm. H. McGuffey. They are unexceptionable in morals, and of high literary merit, and are, moreover, entirely free from all partisan and sectarian spirit. Ray's Mathematics, also, belong to this series. Ray's Arithmetics and Algebras, are too extensively used to require mention, but this series has been extended by an admirable Treatise on Geometry by Prof. Tappan of the Ohio University. Pinneo's Grammars and Composition are well adapted to use in Common Schools and Academies. The Composition is the first successful manual to teach children how to write,—a subject hitherto too much neglected. Their list of publications also include, DeWolf's Speller, White's Class-Book of Geography—an excellent work, adapted to any series of Geographies,—Smart's Manual of Free Gymnastics, Kidd's Elocution and Vocal Culture, Lillienthal & Allyn's Object Lessons, and The Examiner, or Teacher's Aid,—the whole forming a complete, consistent course, better adapted to the wants of the public schools of our country, than any other series we have examined—just such books as every parent would wish his own child to use.

\$80,000 FOR EDUCATION.

In the statement of the Western Department of the American Freedmen's Union Commission, in the July BULLETIN, the amount expended for Education was published \$47,578 45. This was the amount thus expended by the Northwestern Branch alone; the amount expended by the entire Department was above \$80,000.

THE WESTERN FREEDMEN'S AID COMMISSION,

Office—No. 5 Ohio Medical College,

Store-Room—Same building, No. 87 W. 6th St.,

P. O. Box 932, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

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It is especially requested that goods donated for the relief of the freed people, be packed with care in strong boxes; that a list of the articles contained, an estimate of their value, and notice of shipment be sent by mail to the General Agent; and that the place from which they are sent be plainly marked on each package, numbering them where more than one is sent; otherwise it is impossible to account correctly for goods received, or forward them to points to the wants of which they would be specially adapted.

Direct all goods to LEVI COFFIN, General Agent, Western Freedmen's Aid Commission, 97 West Sixth-Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Money should be sent by Express or Mail to J. F. LARKIN, 25 Third-Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Letters upon the business of the Society and in regard to educational matters may be directed to the Corresponding Secretary, Rev. R. S. RUST, D. D.

THE NORTHWESTERN
FREEDMEN'S AID COMMISSION,

ROOMS,

109 Monroe Street—Lombard Block,

P. O. BOX 2747, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

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Communications, including Remittances, should be addressed to "Rev. J. M. WALDEN, D. D., Post Office Box 2747, Chicago, Ill." Boxes of Clothing, etc., should be marked "NORTHWESTERN FREEDMEN'S AID COMMISSION, 109 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill." The residence of the donors should also be plainly marked upon the box, and duplicate invoices of contents made, one to be placed in the box, and the other to be sent by mail to the Corresponding Secretary, as above.

CASH RECEIPTS DURING JUNE AND JULY, 1866.

RECEIVED AT CINCINNATI, BY J. F. LARKIN.

Knightsdown, Ind., per J. A. Hndelson,	\$30 00
Tranquility, O., per Hon. J. T. Wilson,	10 00
Bethel M. E. C., O., per Miss Sallie Shera,	9 65
African M. E. C., Oxford, O., Marg. Tiester,	10 20
Oxford, O., E. D. Matson,	37 30
African Wesleyan Church, Dayton, O.,	16 00
Mt. Oreb. O., J. E. H. Day,	14 50
Buford, O., Miss E. Huggins,	6 00
Sardinia, O., H. Dunn,	10 75
Carthage, Ind., John Hill,	13 45
Elizabeth City, Ind., T. B. Wilkinson,	8 20
Greenfield, Ind.,	2 00
Greenfield, Ohio, James Boyd,	41 06
African M. E. C., Lebanon, O., Thurman,	39 00
Trinity M. E. C., Indianapolis, Ind., J. Furnas,	31 75
African Baptist Church, Indianapolis, Ind.,	9 55
Elizabeth City, Ind., T. B. Wilkinson,	3 65
Bellevue, O.,	124 31
Lyme, O.,	40 06
Coate's Corners, O.,	30 00
Kelley's Island Aid Society, O.,	5 95
F Perkins, O.,	20 30
Sand Hill,	20 50
East Townsend,	5 00
Norwalk,	84 66
Rev. S. Maxwell, Agt.,	80 01
Johnson Knight, Demossville, Ky.,	20 00

RECEIVED BY LEVI COFFIN, TREAS.

W. H. Davis, Cincinnati,	20 00
J. Soards, Cincinnati,	3 00
Spinning & Bro., Cincinnati,	5 00
Presbyterian Church, Pleasant River, O.,	2 27
Meeting of Friends, Mississinewa,	13 90
Christian Church, Marion,	9 75
M. E. Church, Marion,	13 25
Other Collections, Marion,	12 40
Meeting of Friends, Deer Creek,	7 25
" " Juncosoro,	8 60
M. E. Church,	8 55
Other Collections,	5 00
Friend's Meeting, Oak Ridge,	5 00
" " Little Ridge,	5 75
Friends and others, Fairmount,	20 55
Public Sale at Price's,	6 10
Friends at Bethel,	5 35
Colored People near Bethel,	15 64
C. Atkinson and others,	4 60
Thomas C. McQuitty,	1 00
M. W. White,	25
M. E. Church, Rama,	4 60
Friends at Back Creek,	4 49
Wesleyan Church, Roseburg,	8 55
Morris Chapel,	4 80
Fairview,	4 37
Liberty Temple,	3 60
Salem,	2 87
Westfield,	2 85
Jalappa, George White,	1 00
" " by others,	90
Wesleyans, Back Creek,	2 60
S. Satterthwait, Mt. Etna,	5 00
Others, Mt. Etna,	7 10
Greenfield, O., per James Boyd,	27 60
Indianapolis, M. E. C., Ind., per W. Franklin,	1 00
Jamestown, O., per Rev. J. M. Clemens,	10 00
New Jasper, O., per N. G. Sutton,	10 00
South Charleston, O., per R. B. Reeder,	25 00
Sycamore Valley, S. H., Ind., per J. T. Watson,	5 25
Richmond, Ind., A. M. E. C., Rev. — Winston,	3 85
Tippesance, O., per J. W. Shafford,	12 20
Centerville, Ind., per Major Luson,	1 00
New Burlington, O., per John Grant, reported in May,	17 79
Zoar, M. E. C., O.,	7 10
Flat Fork, Bap. Ch., O., per J. Sherwood,	24 80
Harveysburg, O., Col. Bap. Ch., per J. Dodson,	55 45
Sharon, M. E. Ch., O., per J. Hollinsworth,	37 00
Painter Creek, O.,	25 00

RECEIVED AT CHICAGO, BY R. B. MASON.

Illinois.

Baillyville, School-house,	\$7 50
" " additional,	1 50
Bellville,	45 00

Burnett Center.....	\$6 25	Evansville, F. B. Church,	\$3 40
Byron, additional,	1 00	" Cash Items,	5 00
" J. L. Worts,	1 00	Fort Atkinson, M. E. Church,	29 65
Belvidere, by Rev John A. Fitch,	25 00	" Cong.	18 01
Chicago, Desplaines Street M. E. Church,	41 00	" Cash,	7 00
" Jonathan Burr,	250 00	Fairfield, M. E. Church,	5 30
" E. C. Larned,	20 00	Geneva, Pres. Church,	22 08
" John V. Farwell,	100 00	" Union Meeting,	6 78
Chatham,	31 50	" Cash,	2 00
Coulterville,	96 15	Hayners, School-house,	5 95
Canada, School-house,	8 95	Janesville, M. E. Church,	43 37
" W. Osborn,	75	" Cash Items,	27 00
Coon Creek,	2 10	Jacksonville, add'l,	8 00
Centre, School-house,	18 37	Lincoln, School-house,	10 50
" Miss Billsborough,	50	Lowell, by Rev. P. Wacker,	12 70
Durand, M. E. Church,	25 50	Mifflin, Welsh Church,	4 60
Dekalb, additional,	30 25	Mineral Point, P. M. Church, add'l	3 00
Davis,	50	North Geneva, Union Meeting,	10 35
Elmwood,	45 00	Nelson, School-house, add'l	27 00
Elkhorn,	352 20	Porters, School-house, M. E. Church,	2 50
Eureka, Wm. Major,	15 00	Pleasant Prairie, Union Meeting,	18 90
Franklinville, M. E. Church,	35 80	Richland Center, add'l,	14 00
Garden Prairie,	22 35	Rock, Church, add'l,	10 00
Girard,	6 35	Sheboygan, Edward Lyman,	5 00
Grout, School-house,	1 80	Spring Prairie, L. Adams,	2 00
" Mr. Marley,	5 00	Sawley, M. E. Church, add'l,	3 00
" Mr. Eggleston,	2 00	Sugar Creek, Union Meeting,	7 65
Geneseo, Cash Items,	4 00	Sun Prairie,	1 00
" Rev. Mr. Pierce,	5 00	Summer, P. M. Church,	10 00
Hill Prairie and Vicinity,	168 65	Wentworth, Soldier's Aid Fund,	12 50
Harmony, M. E. Church,	7 00	Spring Valley, add'l,	4 00
" Davis Family,	1 20	Union, M. E. Church,	3 40
Harrison, M. E. Church,	2 20	Willow Creek, add'l,	4 00
Hanover, by John Moore,	5 00	West Bristol, M. E. Church,	19 50
Jacksonville,	83 25	Wesley Chapel, M. E. Church,	10 10
Kaukaee, M. E. Church,	47 00	Wilds, School-house,	3 25
Lawn Ridge, Mrs. A. C. Colder,	5 00	Indiana.	
" Dr. Wilmot,	5 00	Attica,	31 29
Lively Grove,	6 00	Argus,	12 25
Lamoille, Mrs. Eliza Benton,	10 00	Crawfordsville,	61 00
Lanark, by H. R. Hemminway,	11 15	Delphi,	35 50
Mokena, R. Marshall,	2 00	Fort Wayne, N. S. Pres. Church,	47 40
Marengo,	112 00	" M. E. Church,	44 35
Monroe Centre,	2 00	" General Collection,	91 25
Oneida, P. Child,	5 00	Green Castle, M. E. Church,	20 43
Oregon,	14 44	" N. S. Pres. Church,	35 30
" J. Wait,	5 00	Logansport, F. H. Wilson,	5 00
" J. H. Wagener,	50	Mishawauk,	68 72
" Mrs. Hogobon,	1 00	Princeton, J. D. Faxton,	20 00
Owen Center,	8 00	Rochester,	22 25
Poplar Grove, Union Meeting,	52 00	Terre Haute,	102 70
Pontonica, add'l,	7 00	South Bend, University Notre Dame,	20 00
Rockford, 2d Cong. Church, add'l,	24 00	Yountsville,	48 35
" Freedmen's Festival,	9 00	Michigan—Saline,	1 00
Roscoe, M. E. Church,	55 00	Iowa.	
Ridott Station,	11 55	Brooklyn,	16 40
Shirland,	13 10	" 4 00 Newton,	54 75
Sparta, Eden and Vicinity,	152 60	Davenport,	226 50
Summerfield,	57 55	Des Moines,	38 50
Springfield,	68 85	Iowa City,	35 25
" Union Collection,	229 45	Long Grove,	72 00
" 2d Portuguese,	15 40	Marengo,	21 00
Sycamore, add'l,	46 25	Minnesota.	
Stillman Valley, add'l,	15 00	Burnside,	5 18
Trenton,	6 00	County Line,	21 40
Union, M. E. Church,	13 48	Center Grove,	8 00
Virdeu,	40 07	Little Valley,	8 00
White Rock,	1 00	Marion,	28 00
Woodstock, M. E. Church, add'l,	15 00	Minneapolis,	57 00
" Union Meeting,	21 00	Pleasant Prairie,	12 00
Woodburn, add'l,	2 00	Quincy,	20 50
Whitehall, E. B. Steere,	3 00	Rochester,	41 05
Wisconsin.		Richland,	10 20
Albion, P. M. Church,	12 41	Red Wing,	45 60
" James Clark,	5 00	St. Anthony,	33 55
Beloit, Union Meeting,	40 50	St. Charles,	15 05
" Receipts for Corn,	5 25	Townsend, School-house,	15 50
Brooklyn, School-house,	1 45	Recapitulation.	
Cater, add'l,	5 00	Illinois,	2532 61
Columbus Aid Society, Miss N. Dean See,	11 30	Wisconsin,	488 33
Diamond Grove, additional	4 00	Indiana,	709 20
Emerald Grove, Cong. Church,	6 50	General Recapitulation.	
Elkhorn, Union Meeting, M. E. and Cong.,	28 18	Net Receipts by J. F. Larkin, for April,	\$906 33
" M. E. and Bapt.,	8 20	" " for July,	272 77
" Cash,	3 00	" by Levi Coffin, for June,	210 77
Edgerton, F. M. Church,	11 55	" " for July,	142 46
" M. E. Church,	12 00	" by R. B. Mason, for June,	1838 27
" Cash,	1 00	" " for July,	1834 84
Evansville, M. E. Church,	15 30	Total,	\$4204 36
" Cong. "	21 50		

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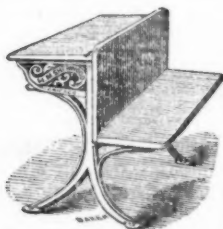
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